UNITED
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Security Council

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S/24664
14 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 11 October 1992 from Mr. Mohamed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the continued dropping of heat flares by United States aircraft over the population in Ninawa governorate.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex containing the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 11 October 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letters dated 23 June, 28 June and 22 July 1992, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft, in the context of their continuing attempts to stir up feelings among Iraqis, recently dropped heat flares on Ninawa governorate as follows:

1. At 1730 hours on 4 October 1992, a United States aircraft dropped nine light flares on residential areas in the town of Mosul.

2. At 0945 hours on 6 October 1992, two United States aircraft dropped 12 heat flares on the eastern shore of the Saddam Dam Lake in Ninawa governorate.

3. At 1550 hours on 8 October 1992, two United States aircraft dropped a number of heat flares on the area of Bartalah to the east of Mosul.

The persistence of the United States in inflicting harm on Iraq and its people and prejudicing its sovereignty and security by the continued dropping of heat flares by its aircraft on the peaceable population in Ninawa governorate comes at a time when we are still awaiting your reply to our call for you to take the measures imposed by the principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter to halt such action and ensure that it is not repeated in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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Security Council

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S/24665
15 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 8 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Mr. Ian McCredie has been appointed alternate representative of the United Kingdom on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

92-50365 3512f (E) 151092

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24666
15 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 9 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Mr. Richard Shackleton has been appointed alternate representative of the United Kingdom on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

92-50371 3778b (E) 151092

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/24667
15 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward, attached herewith, a copy of the resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 7 October 1992 on the demographic structure of the Cypriot communities (see annex).

This resolution was adopted on the basis of the relevant report of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography of the Council of Europe, whose Rapporteur on the subject, Mr. Alfons Cuco (Spain), visited Cyprus and studied the problem on the spot before submitting his relevant report.

The findings of the report and the recommendations of the resolution are self-evident. The deliberate and systematic attempt at altering the demographic structure of the Republic of Cyprus, through the implantation of Turkish settlers, and the heavy responsibility that lies with Turkey are made abundantly clear. The fact that this policy is directed not only against the Greek Cypriot community but also the Turkish Cypriot community is also evident (para. 7 of the resolution).

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 7 October 1992 on the demographic structure of the Cypriot communities

1. Historic events led to the de facto division of the island of Cyprus into two parts. Almost the entire Greek-Cypriot community lives in the southern part, controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Almost the entire Turkish-Cypriot community lives in the northern part, controlled by the Turkish-Cypriot Administration.

2. According to the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, the population in the southern part was estimated at 575,000 at the end of 1990, whereas the figure was 505,700 for 1974. This would give a rate of increase of 13.7 per cent for the period 1974 to 1990.

3. According to the Turkish-Cypriot Administration, the population in the northern part was estimated to be 171,500 at the end of 1990, as against 115,600 in 1974. This would give a rate of increase of 48.35 per cent for the period 1974 to 1990.

4. As the natural rates of increase in the population, based on the number of births and deaths, are comparable in both parts of the island, the population growth in the north must be due to a substantial influx of migrants.

5. It is an established fact that, from 1975 onwards, Turkish nationals arrived in the northern part of Cyprus, where they settled on a long-term basis. The waves of migrants were particularly large in 1975-1977 because even at the lowest estimate they represented 10 per cent of the Turkish-Cypriot population at that time. Subsequently, there was a smaller, but steady flow. A fairly visible presence of Turkish armed forces is also to be noted in the northern part of the island.

6. The aim of the Turkish-Cypriot Administration's policy regarding the Turkish migrants has been to encourage their permanent settlement on the island. Migrants are granted housing, land or other properties on special terms. However, the most important measure has been to allow them to acquire Cypriot nationality and hence political rights. The legal texts give the authorities discretionary power in this matter.

7. The Greek Cypriots are extremely concerned at the arrival of the Turkish migrants. At first, the Turkish Cypriots regarded this injection of manpower as essential. Today, the growing number of migrants, their naturalization and the important role that some of them play in political life have given rise to wide divergences within the Turkish-Cypriot community.

8. The presence and naturalization of the Turkish migrants, who once established on the island become settlers, constitute an additional obstacle to a peaceful, negotiated solution of the Cypriot conflict.

9. The Assembly therefore recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

(a) Instruct the European Population Committee (CDPO) to conduct a census of the island's population, in cooperation with the authorities concerned, in order to replace population estimates with reliable data;

(b) Request the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish-Cypriot Administration to keep the arrival of aliens on the island under strict control;

(c) Appeal to the Turkish-Cypriot Administration to reconsider the legislation on naturalization in force in the part of the island it controls, so that no changes in the demographic structure of the island result from the application of such legislation;

(d) Promote the establishment of a climate of trust between the two Cypriot communities;

(e) Invite the guarantor Powers of the Republic of Cyprus to respect the provisions of the 1959 agreements scrupulously, especially with regard to the presence of armed forces on the island;

(f) Invite Turkey to register in its Cyprus Consulate all Turkish citizens residing and arriving in Cyprus;

(g) Give its full support to the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to achieve the rapid re-establishment in the whole of Cyprus of a law-based State accepted by both communities.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24668
15 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit one note verbale with attachments dated 30 December 1991, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States in the Persian Gulf region.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 30 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C. presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached messages in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships and helicopters positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and locations:

1. On 25 September 1991, a United States warship at the position of N2600 and E5336 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2609 and E5337, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 6 October 1991, at 1035 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2555 and E5518 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2558 and E5523, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 6 October 1991, at 0930 hours, a United States warship warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2633 and E5318, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 12 October 1991, at 0948 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2537 and E5453 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2543 and E5453, not to get closer to the warship.

5. On 13 October 1991, at 1330 hours, a United States helicopter named HB warned the pilot of an Iranian helicopter named AB, whose position was N2908 and E4940, not to get closer.

6. On 16 October 1991, at 1105 hours, a United States warship warned the pilot of an Iranian helicopter number 405 and named AB, whose position was N2928 and E4948, not to get closer to the warship and to change its course.

7. On 18 October 1991, at 1205 hours, a United States warship number 72 at the position of N2450 and E5708 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2500 and E5650, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by United States warships and helicopters and insistently demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24669
15 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a note verbale with attachment dated 17 December 1991, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C. to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violation of territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States in the Persian Gulf region. The attachment had previously been submitted to the Interests Section of the United States, Embassy of Switzerland in Tehran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 17 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C. addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C. presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to quote the attached messages which were sent to the Embassy of Switzerland, Interests Section of the United States of America in the Islamic Republic of Iran in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland, Interests Section of the United States of America and has the honour to inform it that according to the information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. On 21 April 1991 a United States warship positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf (mainly between Lavan Island, Gohar and Morvarid oil platforms, Salman and Gohar oil platforms) warned the helicopter belonging to the Continental Shelf Oil Company to change its course. After awhile the pilot of the helicopter, because of this deviation and being low in fuel, requested to return to his original course. At this time a reconnaissance aircraft took off from the warship and intercepted the helicopter for a period of five minutes.

2. On 7 May 1991 a United States warship attacked an Iranian helicopter belonging to the Continental Shelf Oil Company which was flying near Siri Island. This attack occurred at a time when there was no radio contact between the warship and the helicopter, and the warship did not respond to the helicopter's radio contact.

Enclosure

The Islamic Republic of Iran's reconnaissance flights over the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf are to restore and preserve its agreed rights within the principles of international law. The acts of United States warships are contrary to recognized international law and preventing such would hasten the Islamic Republic of Iran's helicopters to perform their duties and the exercise of their sovereignty over their oil fields. Furthermore, the helicopters of the Continental Shelf Oil Company are all considered non-military and can hold only a limited amount of fuel. Hence, changing their direction to different corridors other than ones specifically assigned, as well as attacks by United States warships, would endanger the safety of these helicopters and may cause an unfortunate incident.

Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while protesting these illegal actions, strongly demands that they be stopped at once. The United States Government will be held fully accountable for these illegal acts of aggression.

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S/24670
15 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit seven notes verbales with attachments dated 17 December 1991, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States in the Persian Gulf region.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Note verbale dated 17 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, multinational forces positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf aggressed into the territorial airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the following dates and locations:

1. On 18 March 1991, at 2153 hours, near Paveh at the coordinates of N3445 and E4540;

2. On 22 March 1991, at 2020 hours, around Halaleh at the coordinates of N3340 and E4550;

3. On 17 April 1991, at 1700 hours, around Fakeh at the coordinates of N3200 and E4730.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by emphasizing its renewed neutral position in the current Persian Gulf hostilities, strongly protests these illegal actions by the Government of the United States.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 17 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and locations:

1. On 24 January 1991, at 1050 hours, three United States warships at the position of N2550 and E5655 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2545 and E5730, to change its course towards 70 degrees.

2. On 27 January 1991, at 1050 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2549 and E5649 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2554 and E5713, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 28 January 1991, a United States warship warned Iranian Service Bell Helicopter No. 212 at a distance of 35 knots and a radius of 200 degrees of Lavan to change its course towards 35 degrees.

4. On 29 March 1991, at 0045 hours, a United States aircraft, Peru-Veler-Alfa, without permission and observance of the principles of international law, violated the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran and aggressed up to two miles south-east of Tonb Island, and at low altitude flew over the Iranian warship six times. Despite being warned by an Iranian warship several times of its aggression in the territorial waters of Iran, again at the distance of three miles it flew over Tonb Island three times.

Flying over the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran without proper permission and observance of the principles of international law was an act of clear aggression on the sovereignty and legal rights of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States warships and insistently demands that actions as such, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

Annex III

Note verbale dated 17 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached messages in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of these messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and locations:

1. On 16 April 1991, at 0906 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2616 and E5258 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2618 and E5304, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 16 April 1991, at 0910 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2611 and E5239 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2611 and E5247, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 16 April 1991, at 1010 hours, 10 United States warships at a range of N2522 and E5455 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2532 and E5459, not to get closer to the warships.

4. On 16 April 1991, at 1120 hours, four United States warships at a range of N2456 and E5704 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2455 and E5658, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States.

Annex IV

Note verbale dated 17 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached messages in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of these messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following date and location.

1. On 12 April 1991, at 2205 hours, a United States F-14 aircraft at the position of N2607 and E5445, at the altitude of 22,000 feet and the speed of 450 miles per hour, aggressed into the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the Strait of Hormuz region without permission and observance of the principles of international law.

Flying over the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran without proper permission and observance of the principles of international law is an act of clear aggression on the sovereignty and legal rights of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States and insistently demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States.

Annex V

Note verbale dated 17 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached messages in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of these messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and locations:

1. On 14 April 1991, at 1010 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2618 and E5353 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2618 and E5354, to change its course.

2. On 16 April 1991, at 0908 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2610 and E5203 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2613 and E5205, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 16 April 1991, at 0914 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2604 and E5238 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2605 and E5235, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 16 April 1991, at 0957 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2522 and E5448 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2522 and E5453, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States.

Annex VI

Note verbale dated 17 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached messages in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of these messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following date and location.

1. On 26 June 1991, at 1216 hours, a United States F-15 aircraft at the position of N3305 and E4655, at the altitude of 29,000 feet and the speed of 975 miles per hour, aggressed into the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the region of Dehloran and Mehran without permission and observance of the principles of international law.

Flying over the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran without proper permission and observance of the principles of international law is an act of clear aggression on the sovereignty and legal rights of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States and insistently demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States.

Annex VII

Note verbale dated 17 December 1991 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to quote the attached messages in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of these messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and locations:

1. On 23 August 1991, at 1358 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2631 and E5634 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2640 and E5654, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 27 August 1991, at 1112 hours, United States warship number 03 at the position of N2442 and E5844 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2435 and E5840, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States.

UNITED
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S/24671
15 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 26 August 1992 the United Nations Security Council, having considered the situation, expressed its deep concern at the continuing bloodshed and appealed to all parties to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan to conclude a cease-fire and to cooperate in the efforts of the Minsk Conference within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). This move by the Security Council met with full understanding in Azerbaijan and helped to ensure that during the period in question the process of settling the conflict between the States of Armenia and Azerbaijan made further progress.

Specifically, on 27 August 1992 a cease-fire agreement was signed in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Mr. T. Gassymov, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Mr. R. Hovanissian, in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Mr. T. Suleimenov.

Then, on 21 September 1992 at Sochi, Russia - in the presence of the Defence Minister of Russia, Mr. P. Grachev, and the Defence Minister of Georgia, Mr. T. Kitovani - the Defence Minister of Azerbaijan, Mr. R. Gaziev, and the Defence Minister of Armenia, Mr. V. Sarkissian, signed an agreement in which inter alia an understanding was reached concerning the stationing in the conflict zone of observers from the countries specified in the agreement.

The above-mentioned agreements state clearly that both Azerbaijan and Armenia are committed to a political settlement of the conflict in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the CSCE Final Act and the Helsinki Declaration. Having laid down these principles as a foundation, Azerbaijan and Armenia, in the persons of their experts, drafted and signed in Moscow on 25 September 1992 a protocol concerning the arrangements for the cease-fire and the deployment of the observers which is already being carried out: the first group of observers arrived in the conflict zone and began to perform their functions on 28 September.

The statement dated 29 September 1992 of the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, Mr. Elchibey, which gives an account of the two agreements, stresses that the leaders of Azerbaijan regard these agreements as a stage in the complicated process of resolving the crisis and as one of the phases of a political settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan within the CSCE framework. Furthermore, the telex message dated 29 September 1992 concerning the Sochi agreement from the President of Azerbaijan addressed to the heads of State of four countries - Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan - states his readiness to accept observers from those countries.

In addition, the transmission of this message to the President of the Minsk Conference of the CSCE, Mario Rafaelli, indicates that Azerbaijan intends to continue to rely in the settlement of this conflict on the efforts of the CSCE, which has prepared its version of a settlement, including the question of observers.

The position of the leaders of Azerbaijan on the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan within the CSCE framework was set out by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Mr. Gassymov, in his letter dated 25 August 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council and was confirmed by him during his recent visit to New York, specifically in his statement to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, during his discussions with the Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali and with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Petrovsky, and at a meeting with the Director of the Department of Political Affairs, Mr. Vendrell. That position remains unchanged at the present time.

With regard to the latest message from the Republic of Armenia, we cannot understand a position where, on the one hand, an agreement is concluded providing for the deployment of observers from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan and a protocol on arrangements for its implementation is signed, but where, on the other hand, a few days later the documents signed are disregarded and a proposal is made whose implementation would mean the creation of a parallel arrangement for settlement of the conflict. As we see it, such an approach will lead to a prolongation of the negotiating process and will further complicate the already complex situation in the region.

To sum up, agreements between the Governments of Azerbaijan and Armenia concerning a cease-fire have been concluded, and an arrangement for their implementation has been worked out and confirmed, the observers have arrived and are operating, and the CSCE representatives are continuing to help to strengthen the negotiating process between the parties to the conflict. In these circumstances any attempt to shift that process into a new framework or to extend the present settlement framework by concluding new agreements and devising new arrangements including an invitation to yet another group of observers or some other mission with a new mandate can only delay the attainment of the ultimate purpose of all these efforts - the establishment of peace in the region. It is right and it is essential for the parties to

understand their responsibility to fulfil the commitments already entered into under the agreements recently concluded between the Governments of Azerbaijan and Armenia.

I should be grateful if this letter could be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan HASSANOV
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

UNITED
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A/47/537
S/24672
16 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 22 and 61 (k)
THE QUESTION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT:
PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF
RADIOACTIVE WASTES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Note verbale dated 14 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to advise, in his country's capacity as Chairman of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), that at the ninth informal consultation, held in New York on 6 October 1992, the Ministers adopted resolutions on developments in Haiti and the transportation of hazardous and radioactive material (see annex).

The Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations requests that the text of the two resolutions be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 22 and 61 (k), and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Resolutions adopted by the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Caribbean Community at the ninth informal consultation, held in New York on 6 October 1992

Developments in Haiti and functioning of the Foreign Ministers Committee on Haiti

The Standing Committee

Noted the report presented on developments in Haiti;

Reiterated their condemnation of the unconstitutional seizure of power by the military in Haiti;

Stressed the urgent need for a comprehensive and early settlement to the Haitian situation;

Noted that there were a number of initiatives being taken to seek a resolution of the Haitian crisis;

Also noted the request from the Government of Haiti for the promotion of a resolution by CARICOM requesting the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council to implement urgently the recommendations relating to the embargo, particularly on the sale of military equipment, petroleum and petroleum products to the Haitian military Government;

Agreed to call on the support of the wider international community in strengthening the embargo on Haiti particularly with respect to the supply of petroleum products and arms and in this manner to promote a resolution in the United Nations to this effect;

Further agreed to explore the possibility of dispatching a United Nations Human Rights Observer Mission to Haiti.

Transportation of hazardous and radioactive material

The Standing Committee

Noted the information provided by Greenpeace International on a proposed shipment of radioactive material through the Caribbean Sea;

Further noted the resolution passed by the Caribbean Conservation Association condemning the proposed shipment as a security threat to the region;

Agreed that further information should be sought from appropriate United Nations agencies and relevant international bodies with regard to the proposed shipment, as well as from the countries concerned regarding the safety of the shipment;

Further agreed to issue a statement conveying the region's concern with respect to the movement of hazardous material through Caribbean waters.

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S/24673
16 October 1992
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 27

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 14 October 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of France and Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to request the distribution as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 27, and of the Security Council of the communiqué issued following the XVIIth Conference of Heads of State of France and Africa, held at Libreville from 5 to 7 October.

(Signed) Dennis Dangue REWAKA
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of Gabon
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Communiqué issued at Libreville on 7 October 1992 following the XVIIth Conference of Heads of State of France and Africa

The XVIIth Conference of Heads of State of France and Africa was held at Libreville from 5 to 7 October 1992 at the invitation of Mr. Omar Bongo, President of the Gabonese Republic. Thirty-six States took part in the Conference.

The presence for the first time of the Republic of Cameroon was unanimously welcomed.

Having learned of the indisposition of Mr. François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic, the Heads of State and delegation requested Mr. Pierre Bérégovoy, Prime Minister of the French Republic, to be kind enough to convey to him their wishes for a prompt recovery.

The Heads of State and delegation exchanged views on the main developments taking place in Africa and in the world. Against this background they considered the political, economic, social and cultural prospects of their countries.

The Heads of State and delegation welcomed the great effort to achieve democratization made by many African countries in recent years. They stressed the need to give priority to negotiation and dialogue so as to afford full freedom for the exercise of universal suffrage.

Peace, security, democracy and development are inseparable. Particular emphasis was placed on the close link between democracy and development.

The need to ensure social justice, to pay particular attention to the most disadvantaged, to health and to the environment and to obtain fairer payment for raw materials was forcefully recalled.

In this respect, the Heads of State and delegation expressed the hope that the negotiations under way on coffee and cocoa would be conducted in a spirit of solidarity, partnership and flexibility so that they would be brought to a rapid conclusion satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The Heads of State and delegation took note of the ongoing efforts of the African States to overcome the serious economic and financial crisis which continues to undermine their economies. They pointed out that an improvement in the situation, in Africa as elsewhere, depends in large measure on enhancing the efficiency of government and public sector management and on a more favourable financial and economic environment.

They recognized the need for more sustained economic growth. In that connection, the Heads of State and delegation reiterated their common desire

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to strengthen cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions (the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank) within the framework of structural adjustment programmes. If such programmes are to be implemented more effectively, they must be designed within a medium-term framework. Resources on concessional terms also must be mobilized more effectively, and the social dimension, as well as adjustment requirements, must be taken into account in the countries concerned, in order to ensure the success of the democratic process now under way.

The Heads of State and delegation noted that, notwithstanding the progress made with the support of the international community, indebtedness compromised expectations for economic recovery, without which lasting development could not be achieved. They called on the industrialized countries to continue their efforts to reduce the debt burden of the African countries.

They expressed the hope that international financial institutions would take the special situation in Africa more fully into account and welcomed the establishment by France of a debt conversion fund for development for the middle-income countries of sub-Saharan Africa. They encouraged France to continue those efforts.

Economic activity in Africa must proceed within a broader framework and in a more modern legal context. Regional and subregional cooperation and integration within Africa form an essential link which can energize the entrepreneurial spirit and individual capabilities. Instruments for cooperation and institutions to foster integration are major assets already in place on the continent.

The Heads of State and delegation underscored the importance of the role of women in the development process of their countries. They took note with interest of the Bamako Declaration and invited all African Heads of State to extend concrete support to all activities undertaken in the context of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing in 1995, in particular, at the African regional conference to be held at Dakar in 1994.

They recalled that the franc zone provided an element of economic and monetary stability conducive to exemplary cooperation. They reaffirmed their desire to maintain the existing rate of exchange between the French franc and the CFA franc, and expressed the hope that the progress registered with respect to integration and convergence in that context would be consolidated and expanded.

They approved the plan to harmonize business law devised by the Finance Ministers of the franc zone, decided that it should be implemented immediately and called upon Ministers of Finance and Justice in all countries concerned to accord it priority.

The Heads of State and delegation reiterated their desire to see further political progress towards the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

They deplored the consequences of the civil wars in Liberia and in the Horn of Africa and urged a negotiated solution to all such fratricidal conflicts. They accordingly encouraged the States members of the Economic Community of West African States to continue their efforts to restore peace and stability in Liberia, and welcomed with interest the proposal by President Diouf before the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-seventh session to convene an international conference to bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Somalia under the auspices of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the European Economic Community and all countries concerned. They expressed the hope that the competent United Nations bodies would consider the proposal without delay.

The Heads of State and delegation welcomed the signature, on 4 October 1992 at Rome, of a peace treaty for Mozambique. They also welcomed the fact that negotiations were under way between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Patriotric Rwandan Front and encouraged the two parties to reach a global agreement which would restore peace in Rwanda and ensure respect for its territorial integrity.

With regard to the Tuareg problem, they welcomed the signature of a national covenant at Bamako on 11 April 1992 and encouraged all parties to work through democratic institutions to bring peace, security and stability to the region.

With respect to Angola, they urged all the parties to honour the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Estoril accords and to continue along the path outlined therein.

The Heads of State and delegation paid tribute to the Organization of African Unity for its initiative aimed at establishing mechanisms for the prevention, handling and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

They agreed on the holding of a follow-up meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Libreville in June 1993. This meeting will decide the date of the XVIIIth Conference, which will be held in France in 1994.

The Heads of State and delegation welcomed the quality, sincerity and constructive spirit of the dialogue and the climate of friendship and trust in which the Conference took place.

The Heads of State and delegation expressed their sincere thanks to His Excellency Mr. El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Gabonese Republic, and to the Government and people of Gabon, for the warmth and quality of the welcome extended to them, as well as to their delegations, and for all the consideration shown to them during their stay at Libreville.

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S/24674
16 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations of the Security Council, held on 16 October 1992, the President of the Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation in Somalia":

"The Security Council heard today a communication from Mr. Sahnoun, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Somalia. On this occasion, the members of the Security Council reiterated their full support for the action of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative. They also expressed the wish that the appeal recently made in Geneva for an increase in the humanitarian assistance to Somalia should be heeded.

"The members of the Council expressed their deep concern over the information communicated to them by Mr. Sahnoun, particularly regarding the difficulties he is encountering in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In this regard, the rapid deployment of ONUSOM personnel is essential. The members of the Council consider that persons hampering the deployment of ONUSOM would be responsible for aggravating an already unprecedented humanitarian disaster."

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GENERAL

S/24675
16 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 15 October 1992, from the Acting President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, H.E. Mr. Ejup Ganic.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 15 October 1992 from the Acting President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The troops of the former Yugoslav People's Army which are now withdrawing from the Dubrovnik region and the Prevlaka Peninsula, were to withdraw under supervision of UNPROFOR observers. As you have already been informed, UNPROFOR observers were not permitted to monitor the withdrawal, as previously agreed at the Geneva session of the London Conference. These troops are now entering the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the direction Trebinje-Gacko-Gorazde directly north of Dubrovnik, and in the direction of Stolac, north-west of Dubrovnik.

Excellency, the aggressor is deviously using every mechanism including the diplomatic process itself to continue and intensify its violent campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Furthermore, the aggressor has intensified its use of helicopters for the transfer of troops and ammunition. Security Council resolution 781 (1992) prohibits all military flights over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the use of helicopters.

Excellency, the Belgrade regime will not keep any of its promises nor obey any of the Security Council resolutions until the international community is committed to hold Belgrade to its word on the agreements it accepts and until the Security Council begins to enforce its resolutions.

The aggressor has so far broken all of the promises made to this body and many others at the London Conference six weeks ago. Most recently, Belgrade accepted two accords: the Cosic-Tudjman Agreement and Security Council resolution 781 (1992).

It is quite evident that the aggressor has already circumvented both of the latest agreements. The international community must finally act decisively in the former Yugoslavia, and refuse to allow itself to be used as a devious tool of aggression and "ethnic cleansing".

Otherwise, the Geneva session of the London Conference will simply become a footnote in history, a footnote which will describe a shameful and terrible failure, an abdication of responsibility by the Security Council.

(Signed) Ejup GANIC
Acting President

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S/24676
19 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 13 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour, with reference to its note No. 3242 of 15 August 1992 on measures taken by the Government of the Netherlands pursuant to Security Council resolution 748 (1992), to inform the Secretary-General as follows on the measures taken by the Government of the Netherlands Antilles.

By Ministerial decree of 14 May 1992 our Government of the Netherlands Antilles has forbidden the export of arms, ammunition and military vehicles and equipment, as well as paramilitary and police-equipment and spare parts for such equipment to Libya. There are no aviation relations between the Netherlands Antilles and Libya, nor are there diplomatic or consular missions of Libya in the Netherlands Antilles.

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S/24677
19 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Today the only remaining mill in Sarajevo was destroyed by incendiary rockets launched by Serb forces besieging the city. Consequently, no more grain can be ground to produce flour in the city bakery. Bread is the only regular food sustenance item available in Sarajevo. Though the city has reserves of wheat for two months, the Sarajevo bakery has only enough flour for one more day.

On Tuesday, there will be no bread in Sarajevo.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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19 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF EGYPT, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, PAKISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL AND TURKEY ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to our letter of 5 October 1992 (S/24620), we are addressing this letter to you as members of the Contact Group which is mandated by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to follow up the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On 15 October 1992, H.E. Dr. Haris Slajdzic, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, briefed the Contact Group on the desperate situation of his country. In the course of his briefing, Dr. Slajdzic drew attention to the fact that the decisions of the London Conference had not been implemented, that the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina continued unabated and that, because of the great disparity between the armaments available to the Serbian side and the government forces, the situation on the ground is becoming increasingly more difficult.

Dr. Slajdzic expressed his serious disappointment at the inability of the international community, despite all the efforts made, to bring about a cease-fire. He also explained that the amount of humanitarian relief being provided for the beleaguered inhabitants of his country was much below what was required as a minimum level for subsistence. Against this background, the Foreign Minister expressed his fears that in the coming winter months, hundreds of thousands of his compatriots were doomed to perish. Dr. Slajdzic also reminded the Contact Group that his Government was not asking for ground forces to enforce the peace, but that it was not right to prevent his country from defending itself against foreign aggression through the blanket enforcement of the ban on the delivery of arms provided for in Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

The members of the Contact Group feel very strongly that Bosnia and Herzegovina should not be denied its inherent right to defend itself in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Contact Group supports the peace process that got under way at the London Conference and hopes that its decisions will be rapidly and fully implemented. The

Contact Group is convinced that the brazen violation of the decisions of the London Conference will continue as long as the Serbian side is able to impose its will by the use of force. While these circumstances prevail, the Serbian side has no incentive or reason to negotiate. If the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina had more adequate means to repel aggression the likelihood of achieving a peaceful and just solution through negotiations would be greatly enhanced.

It is in the light of these considerations that the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference is calling for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider and secure the lifting of the arms embargo on Bosnia and Herzegovina. In view of the violation by the Serbian side of the provisions of Security Council resolution 781 (1992) establishing a "no-fly zone" over Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Security Council should also consider the steps that need to be taken to secure the effective enforcement of this resolution.

We would be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Egypt

(Signed) Jamsheed K. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Pakistan

(Signed) Keba Birane CISSE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Senegal

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

(Signed) Mustafa M. H. KAWTHAR
Chargé d'affaires
Permanent Mission of
Saudi Arabia

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Turkey

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Security Council

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S/24679
19 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our letters on the matter, I have the honour to inform you that Kuwait has continued to violate the provisions of the cease-fire agreement and the instructions given for the implementation of that agreement in the demilitarized zone, by committing the following acts:

1. On 4 September 1992, at noon, six individuals on board a white Kuwaiti craft harassed some Iraqi fisherman who were fishing in Iraqi territorial waters at Khor Abdullah, near buoy No. 11, by confiscating their fishing permits; the names of the fishermen are listed below:

(a) Abdul Zahrah Abdul Karim Jaber

(b) Yahya Abdul Hussein Mahdi

(c) Hassan Abdul Zahrah Abdul Karim

(d) Muhammad Khalid Hussein

(e) Abdul Rahim Abdul Karim Jaber

2. On 5 September 1992, that same Kuwaiti craft hailed a motor boat belonging to an Iraqi citizen, Mr. Hussein Mohammad Ahmad, who was fishing at Khor Abdullah near northern international observation post No. 6 situated in Iraqi territory. The occupants of the Kuwaiti craft asked Mr. Hussein Mohammad Ahmad to lower the Iraqi flag he had raised on his boat; however, Mr. Ahmad refused, raised his nets and left the fishing zone to return to the shore of the peninsula.

3. On 9 September 1992 at 1745 hours, a group of Kuwaiti engineers equipped with an excavator and a bulldozer were seen in front of the Safwan frontier post behind the Kuwaiti control post, on the right side, 150 metres from the post, at geographical coordinates 604315.

4. On 12 September 1992, at 0945 hours, a crane and seven vehicles, each carrying a trailer, were spotted. The trailers were then unloaded near the post of Al Abdali, at geographical coordinates 608317.

5. On 19 September 1992 at 1050 hours, the occupants of two vehicles of the Kuwait border police tried to stop workers who were repairing material belonging to the Société des pétroles du sud at geographical coordinates 360310.

6. On 23 September 1992 at 1700 hours, two vehicles belonging to the Kuwaiti border police, one white, the other black, drew close to the line (Mike), and opened fire with medium-heavy weapons on the Iraqi post of Talha at geographical coordinates 453313, hitting the trailer which was there.

7. On 7 October 1992 at 2110 hours, shots were heard coming from the Kuwaiti post situated at geographical coordinates 202250, opposite the Iraqi post of Halabiya at geographical coordinates 176271.

8. On 9 October 1992 at 0730 hours, Kuwaiti elements stationed at the Bahrat Hawshan post at geographical coordinates 202250 opened fire on the Iraqi post of Halabiya at geographical coordinates 176271.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative